# Jyssha & Jysshynge.

DAME JULIANA BERNERS.

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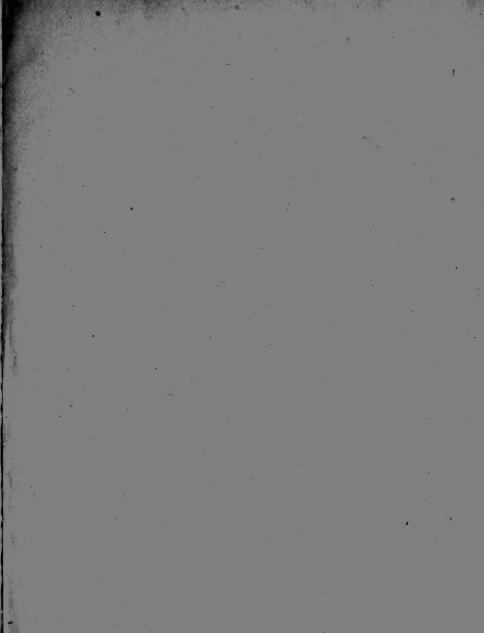
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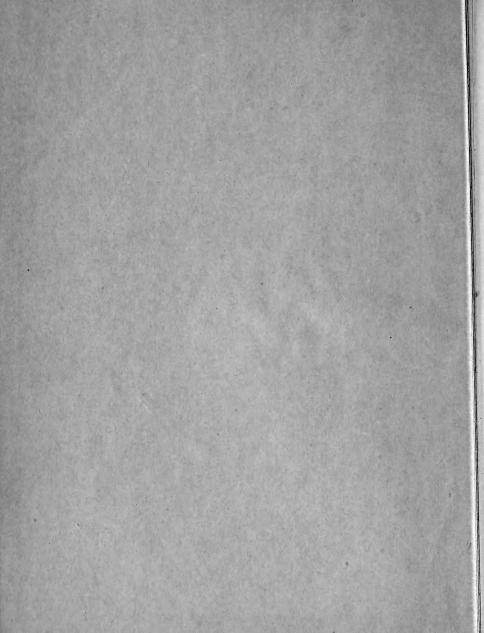
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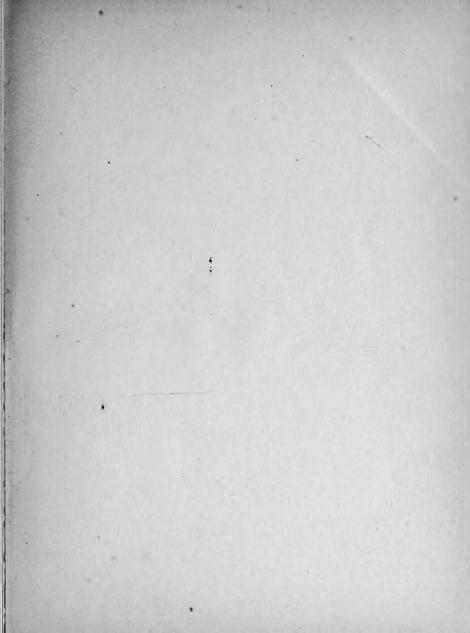
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### THIS EDITION

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The Willewemoc Club,

BY

THE AMERICAN EDITOR.





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#### AN AMERICAN EDITION

OF

## THE TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE

WYTH AN ANGLE,

FROM

THE BOKE OF ST. ALBANS,

BY

DAME JULIANA BERNERS,

A. D. 1496.

EDITED BY

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN,

Of the New York Bar,

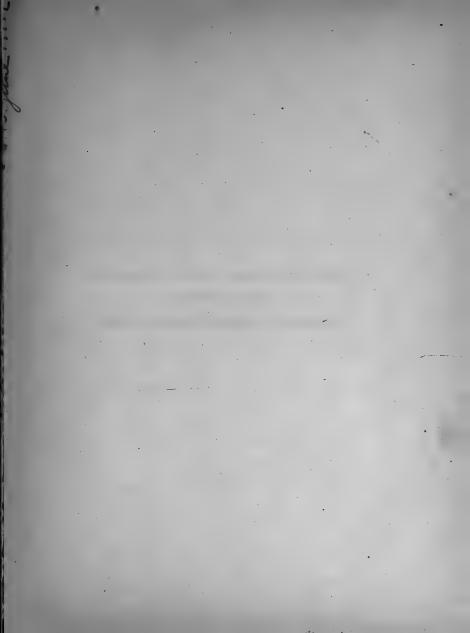
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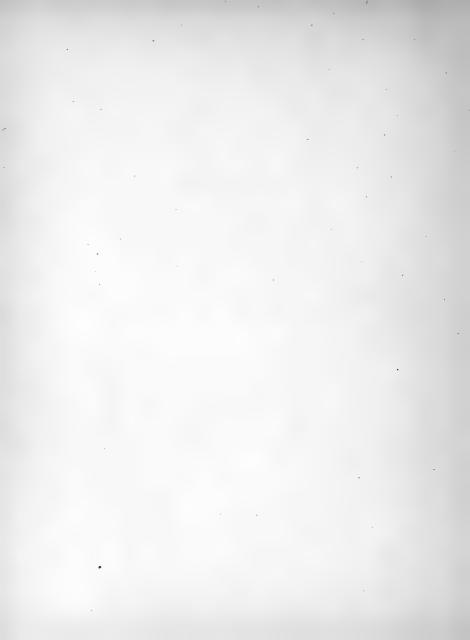


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#### PREFACE

TO THIS AMERICAN EDITION.

HIS fresh, quaint, charming old book should have been reprinted before, it seems to me.

A brief extract from it in my copy of Walton's Angler, made me desire to place it on a certain shelf in my library, where, by the side of "The Contemplative Man's Recreation," repose Prime's "I Go a Fishing," Wade's "Halcyon Days," Sir Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia," and "The Angler and His Friends," Norris' "American Angler," the New York State Report

on the Adirondacks, "The Babes in the Woods," and interesting volumes indorsed with the names of Frank Forester, Scott, Hallock, Francis, and others.

That's a delightful shelf!

And I thought I would add to its treasures: but not a copy of the old Dame's book could I find: that is, in this country. So I sent to the other side, and found that one of the original copies, printed in 1496, if I could get it at all, would cost me from \$2500 to \$3000: and that a copy of the Baskerville edition, of 1827, would cost \$82.

Perhaps, however, critics may be found, who may render it necessary for me to state that I do not vouch for the correctness of my transcript of the old English style and spelling, on the ground that I have read a copy of the original edition.

I have no doubt that every angler who reads this book will thank me for having had it republished. I may be said to have led you to the cool, limpid waters of the source of the trout stream—the spring, hidden in the ancient woods, and whose brim is adorned with the moss of centuries.

I have reproduced the elegant illustrations which (I believe) adorned the first edition. The earliest print from a wood engraving of which any information can be obtained, was found in an ancient German convent; it is a picture of St. Christopher, and is dated 1423; in 1496 this book was first "emprynted"; I think it quite possible that this old frontispiece represented St. Peter: it is certainly quite as good a likeness of him as I have ever seen. The illustrations intended to instruct

in the matter of lines and hooks, floats, hammer, vice, etc., are about as valuable as the more finished modern engravings of similar instructions in modern books; and the method set forth for making "rodde and lyne" remind me of the description of the construction of a birch-bark bucket, in an article which appeared long ago in the "Knickerbocker Magazine." "It is somehow thus. You take a large square sheet of birch-bark and some woodenpins; you turn up one end of the bark and stick in a pin; you then turn up the side and fasten it to the end; you double the ends together and fasten them with these pins; turn it up all round, so the water won't run out, fasten it, and there's your bucket; it is a very simple contrivance."

The aforesaid description of how to make a rod seems to me to afford internal

evidence that the book was written by a woman; and so does the delightful non sequitur in many of the arguments, e. g.: where, having stated the miseries attending the enjoyment of the three other games, the authoress at once jumps to the conclusion "dowteles thenne followyth it, that it must nedes be the dysporte of fysshynge with an angle" that causeth "a long lyfe and a mery." I am by no means satisfied with the proof and argument in the English Editor's preface to the 1827 Edition, (which is reprinted herewith), that the book was not written by Dame Juliana Berners. In "Biographia Britannica" art. Caxton, note L., Mr. Oldys has given a copious account of the whole book (The Boke of St. Albans) and a character of the lady who compiled it. Her name appears to have been "Dame Julyans (or

Juliana) Berners, Bernes, or Barnes; prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St. Albans; a lady of noble family—and celebrated by Leland, Bale, Pitts and Tanner, for her learning and accomplishments." I must confess that I am puzzled a little to account for the lady's knowledge of so practical a sport; and yet, on the Beaverkill, not far from the Willewemoc Club House, in Sullivan County, N. Y., I have seen a lady fill her creel with the best; so might the old dame and her nuns have done in England just prior to the time when this continent was discovered, and long before the Willewemoc had been heard of. The present Willewemoc Club is not composed of Indians; nor is its club-house an Abbey, but a house of hemlock boards, with comfortable rooms; floors uncarpeted, except by the bedside;

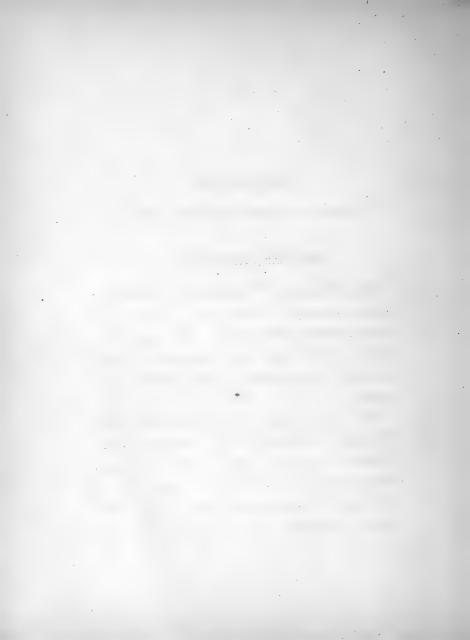
and a broad piazza, furnished with easy chairs, and overlooking a beautiful lake, full of trout; with an appanage of acres of woodland, and four miles of a fine trout stream.

There I shall go when the apple trees are in blossom.

And to please the congenial spirits of the modern monks who form that Club, and the brethren of the angle through our land, is this little book reprinted.

G. W. V. S.

NEW YORK, 1875.



#### **PREFACE**

TO THE ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

The following "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an angle" is not only the earliest, but by far the most curious essay upon the subject which has ever appeared in the English, or, perhaps, in any other language.

It feems to have been first printed by Wynkyn De Worde, in his edition of the Book of St. Albans in 1496; and, judging from its orthography and language, it was evidently written in the middle of the fifteenth century. An attempt has been

made by the editor of the reprint of that work to prove, from the following paffage, that it was originally composed about that time: "Now, thenne, will I dyscrye the fayd dysportes and gamys to find the beste of theym as veryly as I can: alle be it that the right noble and full worthy prynce, the Duke of Yorke, late callid mayster of game, hath dyscryed the myrthes of huntynge lyke as I thinke to dyscrye of it, &c."; but the evidence which it affords is of a very doubtful character. The Treatyfe alluded to was written by Edmond of Langley, Duke of Yorke, who died in 1402, and whose fituation of "Mayster of the Game" is thus noticed by Hardyng:

"The Kyng then made the Duke of York by name Maifter of the new house, and his hawkes fayre of his venery and Mayster of Game;" but the only positive inference which that fentence allows is, that the writer had feen the treatyfe on Huntynge, and that the royal author of it was then deceafed, for from the great laxity of language at that period it would be very unfafe to confider that "late called Mayfter of Game" meant either that the Duke was then living, but no longer "Mayfter of Game," or that "his name and perfon were recent in memory in time of the author."

Unfortunately, there are no means by which the name of the Author of the Treatyse can be ascertained; and the opinion expressed by Sir John Hawkins, that it was written by Dame Julian de Berners, is not only unsupported by even a shadow of proof, but it is negatived by the following circumstances: It does not occur in the first edition of the "Boke of

St. Albans," in 1488, and upon its introduction into that work by Wynkyn de Worde, he explains his motives for inferting it in a manner which almost establishes that it is not the production of that celebrated woman, or of either of those by whom she is supposed to have been affisted.

"Here we shall make an ende of the moost specyall thynges of the boke of the lygnage of cote armurys, and how gentlymen shall be knowen from ungentlymen. And consequently shall follow a compendyous treatise of sysshynge wyth an angle, whiche is right necessary to be had in this present volum by cause it shewyth afore the manere of hawkynge and huntynge, wyth other dyvers maters right necessary to be knowen of noble men, and also for it is one of the dysports that gentlymen

use. And also that it is not soo labororyous ne foo difhonest to fysshe in this wyse as it is we nettes and other engynes whyche crafty men do use for theyr dayle encrease of goodes." But the conclusion is ftill more convincing: "And for by cause that this present treatyse sholde not come to the handys of eche ydle personewhyche wolde defire it yf it were emprynted allone by itself and put in a lyttle plaunflet, therefore I have compylyd it in a greter volume of dyverse bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men, to the extent that the forfayd ydle persones whyche fholde have but lytyll mefure in the fayd dysporte of fyffhynge sholde not by this meane utterly deftroye it."

The latter passage, besides its importance, it is presumed, decisive of the point it is cited to prove, is deserving of atten-

tion, from the wifh which it avows to confine information on Angling to the upper claffes, who only could then afford to purchase a large volume; left, if it was distributed among "ydle persons," by which the lower orders, were probably meant, there would be so many skilful anglers as to leave but little sport for "gentlymen," who alone, in the writer's estimation, were entitled to such an amusement.

The remark relative to a "lytylle plaunflet" favours the idea that a much greater number of articles of that description were then printed, and consequently, that many more persons were able to read than is commonly imagined.

The only MS. of the Treatyse which is known to be extant, is a fragment now in the possession of Joseph Haslewood, Esq., and which formerly belonged to Mr. William Herbert. It does not extend further than the inftructions relating to the bait for trout; and the differences between it and the printed copies, which are very few and unimportant, are minutely given by that accurate and indefatigable reviewer of old English literature, in his reprint of the Boke of St. Albans.

It is not, however, merely as a literary curiofity that this Treatyfe is of interest, for, independently of the information which it contains of the state of Angling at the period in which it was written, there are some grounds for presuming that it suggested to Walton the idea of his popular "Complete Angler," for the most supperficial reader cannot fail to be struck with the general resemblance between them. The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle commences with some observations which

are remarkable for their truth and fimplicity; and, after comparing the pursuits of Hunting, Hawking and Fowling with that of Angling, the preference is, of courfe, given to the latter. Then follow inftructions for making tackle, rods, baits, etc., and a description of the most skilful manner of using, together with an account of the various kinds of river fifh, and their respective merits as food: and the treatise is concluded by fome admirable rules for the governance of the conduct of anglers towards each other, and towards those whose lands they frequent, an observance of which, it is emphatically added, would fecure "the bleffynge of God and Saynt Petyre, whych he theym graunte that wyth his precious blood us boughte."

Thus it is manifest, that in the most important features, Walton has closely fol-

lowed the Treatyfe; and, although he has much enlarged upon it, and introduced his remarks in a dialogue, there is so great a fimilarity between them as to justify the opinion, that if the original idea of his work was not derived from this tract, he was indebted to it in an eminent degree.

In piety and virtue—in the inculcation of morality—in an ardent love for their art,—and ftill more,—in that placid and Chriftian fpirit, for which the amiable Walton was fo confpicuous, the early writer was fcarcely inferior to his more celebrated fucceffor. Nor ought the fuggestion to offend the admirers of the latter, that judging from their writings upon the same subject, and making a proper allowance for the different state of manners in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, it would be difficult to find two more kindred spirits

than the authors of "The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle" and of "The Complete Angler."

To those, then, who consider that the idea which has just been hazarded possesses fome foundation, this little volume is an almost indispensable companion to their favorite Walton; whilst to such as deny its justice, it will be scarcely less acceptable; for what zealous angler can be indisferent to the manner in which the art was practised by his foresathers?

January, 1827.

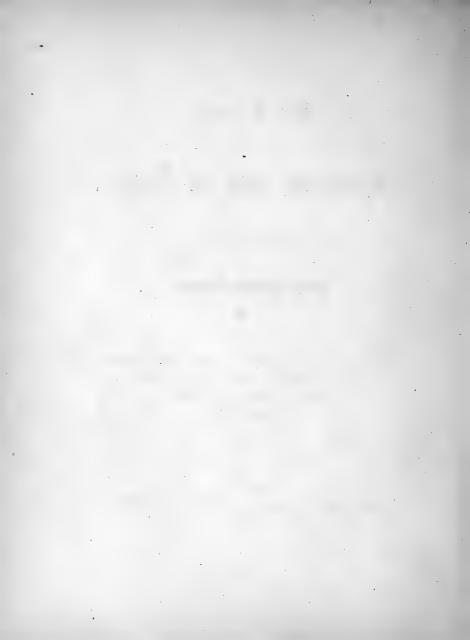




Frontispiece to Original Edition.

The Treatyse of

Fyshynge with an Angle.



## The Treatise

OF

## Hysshunge with an Angle.

ATTRIBUTED TO

## Dame Juliana Berners.

Reprinted from the Book of St. Albans, and from the Edition: London. Printed with the types of John Baskerville, for William Pickering, 1827.

New York:

JAS. L. BLACK, PRINTER, 7 WEST BROADWAY.

1875.

Emprynted at Westmestre
by Wynkyn the Worde
The yere of Thyncarnacon of our Lorde.

MCCCCLXXXXVI.

Reprinted by Thomas White, Crane Court.

MDCCCXXXII.

Reprinted by James L. Black, New York. 1875.

¶ Here Begynneth
The Treatyse of Fyfshynge
Wyth an Angle.

Salamon in his parablys fayth that a good fpyryte makyth a flourynge aege, that is, a fayre aege and a longe, and fyth it is foo: I afke this queftion, which ben the meanes and the caufes that enduce a man in to a merry fpyryte: truly to my beft dyscrecon it femeth good dysportes and honest gamys in whom a man joyeth without any repentance after. Thenne followeth it yt gode dysportes and honest gamys ben cause of mannys fayr aege and longe life. And therefore now woll I chose of foure good dysportes and honest gamys,

that is to wyte; of huntynge: hawkynge: fyffhynge: and foulynge. The befte to my fymple dyfcrecon whyche is fyffhynge: called anglynge, with a rodde and a lyne and an hoke: and thereof to treate as my fymple wytte may fuffice: both for the fayd reason of Salamon, and also for the reason that phisyke makyth in this wyfe ¶ Si tibi deficiant medici medici tibi fiant hec tria mens leta labor et moderata dieta. ¶ Ye shall understonde that this is for to faye: Yf a man lacke leche or medicyne he shall make thre thynges his leche and medicyne: and he shall nede neuer no moo. The fyrste of theym is a mery thought. The feconde is labour not outrageo. thyrde is dyete mesurable. Fyrste that yf a man wyll euer more be in mery thoughtes and have a glad fpyryte, he must eschewe all contraryous company, and all places of

debate where he myghte haue any occafyons of malencoly. And yf he woll haue a
labour not outrageous he must thenne ordeyne him to his hertys ease and pleasaunce,
wythout studye, pensysnesse or traueyle, a
mery occupacyon, which may reioyce his
herte: and in whyche his spyrytes may
haue a mery delyte. And yf he woll be
dyetyd mesurably, he must eschewe all
places of ryotte whyche is cause of surfette
and syknesse: and he must drawe him to
places of swete ayre and hungry: and ete
nourishable meetes and dyssyable also.

Now thenne woll I dyfcryue the fayd dyfportes and gamys to fynde the befte of them as veryly as I can. Alle be it that the ryght noble and full worthy prynce, the duke of Yorke, late callid mayfter of game, hath difcryued the myrthes of huntynge like as I thinke to difcryue of it, and of alle

the other. For huntynge, as to myn entent, is to laboryous, for the hunter must alwaye renne and followe his houndes: traueyllynge and fwetynge full fore. He blouyth tyll his lyppes blyfter: and when he wenyth it be an hare, full oft it is an hegge hogge. Thus chafyth and wote not what. He comyth home at euyn rayn beten pryckyd: and his clothes torne, wete fhode, all myry. Some hound lofte: fome Suche grues, and many other, hapyth vnto the hunter, whyche, for dyfpleyfaunce of theym yt loue it, I dare not reporte. Thus truly me femyth that this is not the befte dysporte and game of the favd foure.

The dysporte and game of hawkynge is laborious and noyous also, as me semyth. For often the saukener leseth his hawkes as the hunter his hondes. Thenne is his game and his dyffporte goon. Full often cryeth he, and whyftelyth tyll he be ryght euyll a thurfte. His hawke taketh a bowe and lyfte not ones on hym reuarde: whan he wold haue her for to flee, thenne woll fhe bathe: with myffedynge fhe fhall haue the frense; the rye; the cray; and many other fyknesses that brynge them to the fowse.

Thus by prouff this is not the befte dyfporte and game of the fayd foure.

The dysporte and game of sowlynge me semyth moost symple. For in the wynter season the souler spedyth not but in the moost hardest and coldest weder; whyche is grevous.

For whan he wolde goo to his gynnes, he maye not, for colde. Many a gynne, and many a fnare, he makyth. Yet foryly doth he fare.

At morn tyde in the dewe he is weete fhode unto his tallye.

Many other fuche I coude tell: but drede of magre makith me for to leue.

Thus mefemyth that huntynge and hawkynge, and also foulynge, ben so laborous and greous, that none of theyme maye persourme nor bi very meane that enduce a man to a mery dysporte, which is cause of his long life, according unto ye sayd parable of Salamon:

¶ Dowteles thene followyth it, that it must nedes be the dysporte of sysshynge with an angle. For all other manere is also laborous, and greous, whych many tymes hath be seen cause of grete infirmytes. But the angler may have no colde, nor no dysease nor angre, but if he be causer hymself. For he maye not lese at the moost but a lyne or an hoke: of whyche

he may have ftore plentee of his owne makynge, as this fymple treatife shall teche him. So thenne, his loffe is not greous, and other greffes may he not haue, fauynge but yf ony fiffe breke away after that he is take on the hoke; or elles that he catche nought: which ben not greuous. For yf he dooth as this treatyfe techyth, but yf there be nought in the water, and yette atte the leeft he hath his holfom walke and mery, at his ease; a fwete avre of the fwete fauoure of the meede floures, that makyth hym hungry. He hereth the melodyous armony of foules. He feeth the yonge fwannes: heerons: duckes: cotes, and many other foules wyth theyr brodes: whyche me femyth better than alle of noyfe of houndys: the blaftes of hornys and the crye of foulis that hunters, faukeners and foulers can make.

And yf the angler take fyffhe: furely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in his spyryte.

¶ Alfo who foo woll vfe the game of anglynge: he must ryese erly, whiche thyng is prouffytable to man in this wyse. That is to wyte: moost to the heele of his soule, for it shall cause him to be holy; and to the heele of his body, for it shall cause him to be hole. Also to the increase of his goodys, for it shall make him riche. As the olde englyshe prouerbe sayth ¶ who soo woll ryse erly shall be holy, helthy, and zely.

¶ Thus have I prouyd in myn entent that the dysporte and game of anglynge is the very meane and cause that enducith a man into a mery spyryte: whyche after the sayd parable of Salomon and the sayd doc-

trine of phifyk makyth a flourynge aege and a longe.

And therefore to al you that ben vertuous: gentyll: and free borne I wryte and make this fymple treatife followynge: by whyche ye may haue the full craft of anglynge to dysport you at your luste, to the entent that your aege maye the more floure and the more lenger to endure.

Yf ye woll be crafty in anglynge ye must first lerne to make your harnays, that is, to wyte, your rodde: your lynes of dyuers colours. After that ye must know hou ye shall angle; in what place of the water; how depe: and what time of day. For what manere of sysshe: in what wedyr. How many impedymentes there ben in sysshynge yt is called anglynge. And in specyall, wyth what baytys to euery dyuers sysshe in eche monett of the yere.

Hou ye fhall make your baytys brede, where ye fhall fynde them: and hou ye fhall keep theym: and for the mooft crafty thynge hou ye fhall make youre hokes of ftele and of ofmonde, fome for the dubbe: and fome for the flote; and the grounde: as ye fhall here after al thyfe fynde expressed openly vnto your knowledge.

¶ And hou ye fhall make your rodde craftly here I fhall teche you.

Ye shall kytte betwene Myghelmas and Candlymas a fayr staffe of a fadom and a halfe longe: and arme grete, of hasyll: wylowe: or ashe. And bethe hym in an hote ouyn: and sette him euen. Thenne lete him cole and drye a moneth. Take thenne and frette hym safte wyth a cockesshotecorde: and bynde him to a sourme or an even square grete tree. Take thenne a plumers wire that is euyn and streyte

and sharpe at the one end. And hete the sharpe ende in a charcole fyre tyll it be whyte: and brenne the staffe therewith thorugh: euer streyte in the pythe at both endes tyll they mete. And after that brenne hym in the nether end with a byrde broche, and wyth other broches eche gretter than the other, and euer the gretter the laste: so that ye make your hole aye tapre wexe. Thenne lete hym lye styll and kele two dayes. Unfrette hym then and lete hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke tyll he be thorugh drye.

¶ In the fame feafon take a fayr yerde of grene hafyll and beth him euyn and ftreyghte, and lete it drye with the ftaffe, and whan they ben drye, make the yerde mete vnto the hole in the ftaffe: vnto halfe the length of the ftaffe. And to perfourme that other halfe of the croppe. Take a

fayr fhote of black thorn crabbe tree: medeler, or of jenypre kytte in the fame feafon: and well bethyd and ftreyghte. And frette them togyder fetely: foo that the croppe may justly entre all in to the fayd hole. Thenne shaue your staffe and make hym tapre wexe. Then vyrell the staffe at both endes wyth longe hopis of yron or laton in the clennest wise with a pyke in the nether ende fastynd with a rennynge vyse: to take in and out your croppe.

Thenne fet your croppe an handfull withen the ouer ende of your staffe in suche wise that it be as bigge there as in ony other place aboue. Thene arme your croppe at thouer ende doune to ye frette wyth a lyne of vi heeres. And dubbe the lyne and frette it saft in ye toppe wyth a bowe to saften o your lyne. And thus

ye Rodde.—PLATE I.

fhall ye make a rodde foo preuy that ye may walke therwyth; and there fhall noo man wyte where aboute ye goo. It woll be lyghte and full nymble to fyffhe wyth at your lufte. And for the more redynesse loo here is a fygure thereof in example.

After that ye haue made thus your rodde: ye must lerne to coloure your lynes of here in this wyse. Fyrste, ye must take of a whyte horse taylle the lengesth heere, and fayrest that ye can synde. And euer the rounder it be the better it is. Departe into vy partes: and euery parte ye shall colour by hymselse in dyuers colours. As yelowe: grene: browne: tawney: russet and duske

colours. And for to make a good grene colour on your heere ye shall do thus.

¶/Take fmall ale a quarte and put it in a lyttyl panne and put thereto halfe a pounde of alym. And put thereto your heer: and lete it boyle foftly half an houre. Thenne take out your heer and let it drye. Then take a potell of water and putte it in a panne and put therein two handfull of oodlys or of wyxen. And presse it with a tyle stone: and lette it boyle foftly half an houre. And whan it is yelow on the fcume put therin your heer wyth halfe a pound of coporofe betyn in poudre and let it boyle halfe a mylde waye: and thenne fette it doune and lete it kele fyve or fyxe houres. Then take out the heer and drye it. And it is thenne the fynest grene that is for the water. And euer the more ye put thereto of coporose the better it is, or elles in ftede of it vertgrees.

¶ A nother wyse ye maye make more bryghter grene as thus. Lete woode your heer in an woodesatte a lyght plunket colour. And thenne sethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I haue sayde: sauynge ye shall not put thereto neyther coporose nor vertgrees.

¶ A nother yelow ye shall make thus. Take smalle ale a potell: and stampe thre handfull of walnot leues and put togider: and put in your heer tyll that it be as depe as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make ruffet heer. Take ftronge lye a pynt and halfe a pounde of fote and a lytell iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym: and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boylle theym well. And whan

it is colde put in your heer tyll it be as derke as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a broune colour. Take a pound of fote and a quarte of ale: and fethe it wyth as many walnot leuys as ye maye. And whan they wexe blacke fette it from the fire. And put therein your heer and lete it lye ftill tyll it be as broune as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a nother broune. Take ftrong ale and fote and tempre them togyder: and put therein your heer two days and two nyghtes and it fhall be ryghte a good colour.

¶ For to make a tauney colour. Take lyme and water and put theym togyder: and also put your heer therein soure or syve houres. Thenne take it out and put it in Tanners ofe a day and it shall be also a tauney colour as nedyth to our purpoos.

¶ The fyxte parte of your heer ye shall kepe styll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to syffhe for the trought and graylynge: and for smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

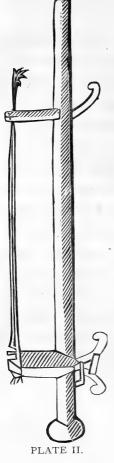
Whan your heer is thus coloured ye must knoue for whiche waters and for whyche seasons they shall serue.

¶ The grene colour in all clere water from Apryll tyll Septembre.

¶ The yelowe coloure in euery water from Septembre tyll Novembri. For it is lyke ye wedys and other manere graffe whiche growyth in the waters and ryuers, whan they ben broken.

¶ The ruffet colour feruyth alle the wynter vnto the ende of Aprylle as well in ryuers as in poles or lakys.

 $\P$  The broune colour feruyth for that



water that is blacke dediffhe in ryuers or in other waters.

¶ The tauney colour for those waters that ben hethy or morysshe.

Nou must ye make your lynes in this wyse.

Fyrft loke that ye haue an inftrument lyke onto this fygure portrayed folowynge.

. Thenne take your heer and kytte of the fmalle ende a honde full large or more. For it is neyther ftronge nor yet fure. Thenne torne the toppe to the taylle eueryche ylyke moche, and departe it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte euery parte at the one ende by hymfelf, and at the other ende knytte all thre togyder, and put ye fame ende in that other ende of your Instrument that hath but one clyft. And fett that other ende fafte wyth the wegge, four fyngers in all fhorter than your heer. Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye and ylyke moche, and fasten theym in thee clyftes ylyke ftreyghte: take theme out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it woll defyre ynough: thenne ftreyne it a lytyll: and knytte itt for vndoynge: and that is good. And for to knoue to make your Instrument: loo here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree fauynge the bolte underneth: which fhall be of yren.

Whan ye haue a many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol fuffyse for the length of

a lyne; thenne must ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. And whan your knotte is knytte; kytte of ye voyde shorte endes a straue brede for the knotte.

Thus fhal ye make your lynes fayr and fyne; and also ryghte sure for ony manere fysshe.

¶ And by cause that ye sholde knoue bothe the water knotte and also the duchys knotte: loo theym here in sygure caste onto the lyknesse of the draughte.\*

Ye shall onderstonde that the most subtyll and hardyste crafte in making of your harnays is for to make your hokis. For

<sup>\*</sup> Note in English Edition of 1827.—" A blank space is here left in the original edition for the insertion of drawings of the water-knot and the duchess' knot. The former is described in Daniels' Rural Sports, Vol. 2, p. 151; and Walton's Angler, by Hawkins, part 1, p. 255, and plate 10, fig. 5 of the latter. See the Ladies' Dictionary, Art. Appurtenances to Dressing."

whoos making ye must have sete syles, thyn and sharpe and smalle beten: a semy clam of yren: a bender: a payr of longe and smalle tongys: an harde knyse some deale thycke: an anuelde: and a lytyll hamour.

¶ And for fmalle fyffhe ye fhall make your hokes of the fmaleft quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, and in this wyfe.

¶ Ye shall put the quarell in a red charkeole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym out and lete hym kele, and ye shall fynde hym well alayd for to fyle. Thenne ryse the berde wyth your knyse and make the poynt sharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn: for elles he wolle breke in the bendyng. Thenne bende hym lyke to the berde fygured hereaster in example. And greet-

er hoke ye shall make in the same wyse, of gretter nedles, as broderers nedlis: or taylers: or shomakers nedlis spere poyntes and of shomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete sysshe: and that they bende alle the poynte whan they be assayed, for elles they ben not good.

¶ Whan the hoke is bendyd bete the hynder ende abrode: and fyle it fmothe for fretynge of the lyne. Thenne put it in the fyre agyn, and yeve it an eafy redde hete. Thenne fodaynly quenche it in water: and it woll be harde and ftronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Inftruments: loo theym here in fygure portrayd.

Whan ye have thus made your hokes: thenne must ye set them on your lynes acordynge in gretnesse and strength in this wyse.

PLATE III.

Ye fhall take fmall redde filke, and vf it be redde filke, and yf it be for a grete hoke, thenne double it: not twynyd. And elles for fmall hokys lete it be fyngle: and therwyth frette thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke shall fytte a straw brede. Then fette your hoke: and frette hym with the same threde yt two partes of the lengthe that shall be frette in all. And whan ve come in all. And whan ye come to the thride parte thenne to the united partial to the three partial to the conde of your lyne agayn vpon the frette lyne agayn vpon the frette dowble, and frette it fo dowble that other thyrde

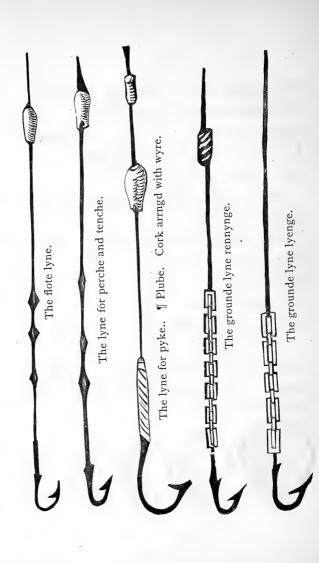
parte. Thenne put your threde in at the hole tuys or thries and lete it goo at eche tyme around aboute the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wette the hole and drawe it tyll that it be fafte. And loke that your lyne euermore uythin your hokys: and not without. Thenne kytte of the lynys ende and the threde as nyghe as ye maye: fauynge the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth hou grete hokys ye fhall angle to euery fyffhe: nou I woll tell you wyth hou many heeres ye fhall to euery manere of fyffhe.

¶ For the menow wyth a lyne of one heere. For the waxyng roche the bleke and the gogyn and the ruffe wyth a lyne of two heeris. For the darfe and the grete roche wyth a lyne of thre heeres. For the perche: the flonder and bremet with foure heeres. For the cheuen

chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the ele wyth vj heeres. For the troughte: graylynge: barbyll and grete cheuyn wyth ix heeres. For the grete troughte wyth xii heeres. For the samon wyth xv heeres. And for the pyke wyth a chalke lyne made broune with your browne colour aforfayd: armyd with a wyre as ye fhall here hereafter whan I fpeke of the pyke.

¶ Your lynes must be plumbid wyth lede: and ye shall wyte y<sup>t</sup> the nexte plube vnto the hoke shall be therfro a large sote and more. And euery plumbe of a quantyte to the gretnes of the lyne. There be thre manere of plubis for a grounde lyne rennynge. And for the flote set vpon the grounde lyenge x plumbes joynynge all togider. On the grounde lyne rennynge ix or x smalle. The flote plube shall be so heuey y<sup>t</sup> the leest plucke of ony



fyffhe maye pull it doune in to ye water. And make your plubis rounde and smoythe yt they stycke not on stonys or on wedys. And for the more vnderstondynge to theym, here in fygure.

Thenne shall ye make your flotys in this wyfe.

Take a fayre corke that is clene without many holes, and bore it thrugh wyth a fmalle hote yreu: and put therin a penne iuste and streyghte. Ever the more flote the gretter the penne and the greter hole.

Thenne fhape it grete in the myddis and fmall at bothe endys, and fpecyally fharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto the fygures followynge



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and make theym fmothe on a gryndynge ftone: or on a tyle ftone.

¶ And loke that the flote for one heer be nomore than a pefe. For two heeres, as a bene: for twelve heeres as a walnot. And fo euery lyne after the proporcon.

¶ All manere lynes that ben not for the groude must have slotes; and the rennynge grounde lyne must have a slote. The lyenge grounne lyne without slote.

Nou I have lernyd you to make all your harnays. Here I woll tell you hou ye fhall angle.

¶ Ye fhall angle.

Vnderstonde that there is vi maners of anglyng. That one is at the grounde for the troughte and other fysshe. A nother is at ye grounde at an arche, or at a stange where it ebbyth and slowyth: for bleke: roche and darse. The thyrde is wyth a slote for all manere of sysshe. The fourthe wyth a menow for ye troughte without plumbe or slote. The systh is rennynge in ye same wyse for roche and darse wyth one or two heeres and a slye. The syxth is wyth a dubbyd hoke for the troughte and graylyng.

¶ And for the fyrfte and pryncypall poynt in anglynge, kepe ye euer fro the water fro the fyghte of the fyffhe: other ferre on the londe; or ellys behynde a bufhe that the fyffhe fe you not. For yf they doo, they woll not byte.

¶ Alfo loke that ye fhadow not the water, as moche as ye may. For it is that thynge that woll foone fraye the fyffhe, and yf a fyffhe be afrayed he woll not bite longe after. For alle manere fyffhe that fede by the grounde ye fhall angle for theym to the bottome, fo that your hokys fhall renne or lye on the grounde. And for alle other fyffhe that fede aboue, ye fhall angle to theym in the myddis of the water or fomedeale byneth or fomedeale aboue. For euer the gretter fiffe the nerer he lyeth the botom of the water, and euer the fmaller ye fyffhe, the more he fuymmyth aboue.

¶ The thyrde good poynte is whan the fyffhe bytyth that ye be not to hafty to fmyte nor to late. For ye must abide tyll ye fuppose that the bayte be ferre in the

mouth of the fyffhe, and thenne abyde no longer. And this is for the grounde.

¶ And for the flote, whan ye fe it pullyd foftly vnder the water: or elles caryd vpon the water foftly: thenne fmyte. And loke that ye neuer ouerfmyte the ftrengthe of your lyne for brekynge.

¶ And yf it fortune you to fmyt a gret fyfh with a fmall harnays thenne ye muft lede hym in the water and labour hym there tyll he be drounyd and overcome. Thenne take hym as well as ye can or maye, and euer be waar that ye holde not ouer the ftrengthe of your lyne, and as moche as ye may, lete hym not come out of your lynes ende ftreyghte from you; but kepe hym euer vnder the rodde and euermore hold hym ftreyghte: foo that your lyne may be fufteyne, and beere his lepys

and his plungys wyth the helpe of your cropp, and of your honde.

Here I woll declare vnto you in what place of the water ye shall angle. Ye fhall angle in a pole, or in a ftandynge water, in euery place when it is ony thynge depe. There is not grete choyse of ony places when it is ony thynge depe in a pole. For it is but a prison to fyfshe, and they lyve for ye more parte in hungre lyke prisoners, and therefore it is the leffe maystry to take theym. But in a ryuer ye shall angle in euery place where it is depe and clere by the grounde: as grauell or claye wythout mudde, or wedys; and in efpecyall yf that there be a manere whyrlynge of water or a couert, as a holow banke; or grete rotys of trees: or longe wedys fletynge aboue in the water where the fyffhe maye couer and heyde theymfelf at certayn tymes whan they lyfte. Alfo it is good to angle in depe ftyffe ftremys, and also in fallys of water and weares, and in flood gatys and mylle pyttes. And it is good for to angle where as the water restyth by the banke: and where the streym rennyth nyghe there by: and is depe and clere by the gronde and in ony other placys where ye may se ony sysse houe or haue ony sedynge.

Now ye shall wyte what tyme of the daye ye shall angle.

¶ From the begynnynge of May untyl it be Septembre the bytynge tyme is erly by the morrowe from foure of ye clocke: foo vnto eighte of the clocke. And at after noon from foure of the clocke unto eighte of the clocke, but not foo good as in the mornynge. And yf it be a colde whyftelynge wynde and a derke lowringe

day: for a derke daye is moche better to angle in than a clere daye.

¶ From the begynnyng of Septembre vnto the ende of Apryll spare noo tyme of the daye.

¶ Alfo many pole fyffhes woll byte befte in the noon tyde.

¶ And yf ye fe ony tyme of the daye the troughte or graylynge lepe, angle to hym wyth a dubbe acordynge to the fame moneth. And where the water ebbyth and flowyth the fyffhe woll byte in fome place at the ebbe, and in fome place at the flood: after y<sup>t</sup> they have reftynge behynde ftangyns and archys of brydgys and other fuche manere places.

Here ye shall wyte in what weder ye shall angle: as I sayd befoure, in a derke lourynge daye whanne the wynde blowyth

foftly: and in fomer feafon when it is brennynge hote, thenne it is nought.

¶ From Septembre vnto Apryll in a fayre fonny daye is ryght good to angle. And yf the wynde in that feafon haue ony parte of the oryent, the wedder thenne is nought: and whan it fnowyth, rennyth or hallyth, or is a grete tempefte, as thondyr or lightenynge: or a furly hote weder: thenne it is nought for to angle.

Now fhall ye wyte that there ben twelue manere ympedymentes whyche cause a man to take noo sysse, wt out other comyn that maye casuelly happe. The sysses be not made. The seconde is yf your baytes be not good nor syne. The thyrde is yf that ye angle not in bytynge tyme. The sourthe is yf that the sysses was the system of a man. The systh, if the wa-

ter be very thycke: whyte or redde of ony floode late fallen. The fyxthe, yf the fyffhe ftyre not for colde. The feuenth, yf that the wedder be hote. The eight, yf it rayne. The nynth, yf it hayll, or fnowe falle. The tenth is, yf it be a tempefte. The eleuenth is yf if it be a grete wynde. The twelfyfth yf the wynde lye in the Eeft, and that is worfte, for comynly neyther wynter nor fomer ye fyffhe woll not byte thenne. The weste and northe wyndes ben good, but the South is beste.

And nou I have tolde you hou to make your harnays: and hou ye shall fysshe therwyth in al pointes. Reason woll that ye knowe wyth what baytes ye shall angle to every manere of sysshe in every month of the yere, whyche is alle the effecte of the crafte, and wythout whyche baytes knowen well by you alle your other

crafte here to fore auayllyth you not to purpose. For ye can not brynge a hoke in to a fysshe mouth wythout a bayte, whyche baytes for euery manere of fysshe as for euery moneth here followyth in this wyse.

For by cause that the samon is the moost stately fyssshe that only man may angle to in fresh water, there fore I purpose to begyn at hym.

The famon is a gentyll fyffhe: but he is comborous for to take. For comynly he is but in depe places in grete ryuers: and for the more parte he holdyth the myddys of it: that a man maye not come at hym. And he is in feafon from Marche vnto Myghelmas. In whyche feafon ye fhall angle to hym. wyth these baytes whan ye shall gete theym. Fyrste wyth a redde worme in the begynynge and endynge of the sea-

fon. And also wyth a bobbe that bredyth in a dunghyll, and specyally with a souerayn bayte that bredyth on a water docke. And he byteth not at the grounde: but at the ye flote. Also ye may take hym, but it is feldom seen, with a dubbe at suche tyme as whan he lepith, in like sourme and manere as ye doo take a troughte or a graylynge. And thyse baytes ben well prouyd baytes for the samon.

The troughte, for by cause he is a right deyntous fysshe and also a right feruente byter, we shall speke next of hym. He is in season from Marche vnto Myghelmas. He is on clere grauely gronde, and in a streme ye maye angle to hym all tymes wyth a grounde lyne lyeinge or rennynge: sauyng in lepynge tyme, and thenne wyth a dubbe. And erly wyth a rennynge grounde lyne, and forth in the daye wyth

a flote lyne. Ye fhall angle to hym in Marche wyth a menew hangyd on your hoke by the netherneffe, wythout flote or plumbe: drawynge vp and doune in the ftreme tyll ye fele hym fafte.

In the fame tyme angle to hym with a gronde lyne with a redde worme for the mooft fure.

In Aprill take the fame baytes: and also Inneba other wysed named vii eyes. Also the canker that bredyth in a grete tree, and the redde snayll.

In Maye take ye from flye and the bobbe vnder the cowe torde, and the fylk worme; and the bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf.

In Juyn take a redde worme & nyppe of the heed: and on thym hoke a codworme byforn.

In Juyle take the grete redde worme,

and ye fatte of ye bakon, and bynde abowt thy hoke.

In Sept. take the redde worme, and the menew.

In Oct. take the fame: for they ben fpecyall for the troughte all tymes of the yere.

From Apryll till Septembre ye troughte lepyth; thenne angle to hym wyth a dubbe hoke accordynge to the moneth, whyche dubbyd hokys ye fhall fynde in thende of this treatyfe: and the moneyths wyth theym.

The grayllynge, by a nother name callyd ombre, is a delycyous fyffhe to mannys mouthe. And ye maye take hym lyke as ye doo the troughte. And thyse ben his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, the redde worme.

In Maye, the grene worme: a lytyll breyled worme; the docke-canker: and the hawthorne worme.

In June, the batye that bredyth betwene the tree & the barke of an oke.

In Juyll, a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf, & the grete redde worme, and nyppe of the hede and put on your hoke a codworme before.

In August, the reddeworme: & a docke worme. And al the yere after, a redde worme.

The barbyll is a fwete fyffh, but it is a quafy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduxion to ye Febres. And yf he be eten rawe, he maye be cause of mannys dethe: whyche hath oft be seen. Thyse be his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, take fayr freffhe

chefe: and lay it on a borde & kytte it in fmall fquare pecys of the lengthe of your hoke. Take thenne a candyl & brenne it on the ende at the poynt of your hoke tyll it be yelow, and thenne bynde it on your hoke with fletchers filke: and make it rough: al the former feason.

In Maye & June take ye hawthorn worme & the grete redde worme and nyppe of the heed, and put on your hoke a cod worme before: that is a good bayte.

In Juyll take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorn worme togyd. Also the water docke leyf worme & the hornet worme togyder.

In August & for all the yere take the talowe of a shepe & softe chese, of eche ylyke moche: and a lytyll hony & grynde or stampe theym togyd longe; and tempre it tyll it be tough: and put therto floure å

lytyll & make it on fmalle pellettys. And yt is a good bayte to angle wyth at the grounde. And loke that it fynke in the water, or ellys it is not good to this purpoos.

The carpe is a deyntous fyffhe: but there ben but fewe in Englonde.

And therefore I wryte the laffe of hym. He is an euyll fyffhe to take. For he is fo ftronge enarmyd in the mouthe that there maye noo weke harnays holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I have but lytyll knowlege of it. And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue provyd. But well I wote that ye redde worme & ye menow ben good batys for hym at al tymes, as I haue herde faye of persones credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence.

· The chevyn is a stately fysshe: & his

heed is a deynty morfell. There is noo fyffhe fo ftrongly enarmyd wyth fcalys on the body. And bi caufe he is a ftronge byter, he hathe the more baytes, which ben thyfe.

In Marche the redde worme, at the grounde. For comynly thenne he woll byte there at all tymes of ye yere yf he be ony thinge hungry.

In Apryll the dyche canker that bredith in the tree. A worme that bredith betwene the rynde & the tree of an oke. The redde worme: and the yonge froffyhs whan the fête ben kyt of. Also the stone flye, the bobbe vnder the cowetorde: the redde snaylle.

In May ye bayte that bredyth on the ofyer leyf & the docke canker togyd vpon your hoke. Also a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf: ye codworme and a bayte that

bredyth on an hawthorn. And a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyf & a fylke worme and a codworme togyder.

In June taket the creket & the dorne & also a redde worme: the heed kytte of: & a codworme before: and put theym on ye hoke. Also a bayte in the ofyer leys: yonge frosshys the three fete kitte of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the hawthorne and the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredyth in a dunghyll: and a grete greshop.

In Juyll the grefhop and the humbylbee in the medow. Also yonge bees and yonge hornettes. Also a grete brended flye that bredyth in pathes of medowes & the flye that is amonge pysmeers hyllys.

In August take wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas.

In Sept. the redde worme: & also take

the baytes whan ye maye get theym: that is to wyte, cheryes: yonge myce not heryd: & the house combe.

The breeme is a noble fyffhe & a deyntous. And ye fhall angle for hym from Marche vnto August wyth a redde worme: & thene wyth a butter flye & a grene flye: & with a bayte that bredyth amonge grene redes: and a bayte that bredyth in the barke of a deed tree.

And for bremettis, take maggotes. And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the red worme: and in the ryuer broune breede.

Moo baytes there ben but they ben not easy & therefore I lete hym passe over.

A Tenche is a good fyffhe, and heelith all manere of other fyffhe that ben hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is the moste parte of the yere in the mudde. And he ftyryth mooft in June & Juyll: and in other feafons but lytyll. He is an euyll byter. His baytes ben thyfe.

For al the yere broune bredee toftyd wyth hony in lykness of a butteryd loof: and the grete redde worme. And as for cheyf take the blacke blood in ye herte of a fhepe and floure and hony, and tempre theym all togyder fomdeall fofter than paaft: and anoynt therwyth the redde worme: both for this fyffhe, and for the other: and they woll byte moche the better thereat at all tymes.

The perche is a dayntous fyffhe and paffynge holfom and a freebytynge. Thise ben his baytes.

In Marche the redde worme.

In Aprill, the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye, the flothorn worme and the codworme. In June, the bayte that

bredyth in an olde fallen oke & the grete canker. In Juyll, the bayte that bredeth on the ofyer lefe and the bobbe that bredeth on the dung hyll: and the hawthorne worme & the codworme. In August, the redde worme & maggote. All the yere after, the red worme as for the beste.

The roche is an eafy fyffhe to take: and yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he goode meete & thyfe ben his baytes. In March the mooft redy bayte is the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye the bayte yt bredyth on the oke leyf & the bobbe in the dung hyll. In June the bayte that bredith on the ofyer & the codworme. In Juyll hous flyes, and the bayte that bredith on an oke, and the motworme & mathewes & maggotes tyll Myghelmas. And after yt the fatte of bakon.

The dace is a gentyll fyffhe to take, & yf it be well drefet thenne is it good mete. In Marche his bayte is a redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder ye cowe torde. In Maye the docke canker and the bayte on ye flothorn and on the oken leyf. In June the codworme & the bayte on the ofver and the whyte grubbe in ye dung hyll. In Juyll take hous flyes & flyes that brede in pyfmer hylles: the codworme & maggotes vnto Mighelmas. And yf the water be clere ye shall take fysshe whan other take none. And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comyngly theyr bytynge & theyr baytes ben lyke.

The bleke is but a feble fyffhe, yet he is holfom. His baytes from Marche to Myghelmas be the fame that I haue wryten before for the roche and darfe fauynge all the fomer feafon, as moche as ye maye,

angle for hym with a hous flye: and in wynter feafon w<sup>t</sup> bakon & other bayte made ye hereafter maye know.

The ruf is ryght an holfom fyffhe: and ye fhall angle to hym wyth the fame baytes in all feafons of the yere, & in the fame wife as I haue tolde you of the perche: for they ben lyke in fyffhe & fedinge, fauynge the ruf is leffe, and therfore he muft haue ye fmaller bayte.

The flounder is an holfom fyffhe & a free and a fubtyll byter in his manere; for comynly whan he foukyeth his meete he fedyth at grounde: and therefore ye muft angle to hym wyth a grounde lyne lyenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte & that is a red worme: which is mooft cheyf for al manere of fyffhe.

The gogen is a good fyffhe, of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde.

And his baytes for all the yere ben thyse: ye red worme: codworme: & maggdes. And ye must angle to hym wt a flote & lette your bate be nere ye bottom or elles on ye gronde.

The menow whan he fhynith in the water, then is he bettyr, And though his body be lytyll yet he is a rauenous biter & an egre. And ye fhall angle to hym with the fame baytes that ye doo for the gogyn: fauynge they must be smalle.

The ele is a quafy fyffhe, a rauenour & a devourer of the brode of fyffhe: and for the pyke also is a devourer of fyffhe: I put theym bothe behynde al other to angle. For the ele ye shall fynde an hole in the gronde of the water, & it is blewe blackysshe, thenne put in your hoke tyll that it be a fote wythin ye holi: and your

bate fhall be a grete angyll tuytch or a menow.

The pyke is a gret fyffhe: but for he devouryth fo many as well of his own kynde as of other, I loue hym the leffe: and for to take hym ye fhall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: and take a roche or a freshe heering & a wyre wyth a hole in the ende: and put it in at the mouthe & out at the tayle downe by the ridge of the freshe heering; and thenne put the lyne of your hoke in after & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of ye freshe heering. Then put a plumbe of lede upon your lyne a yerde longe from youre hoke & a flote in mydwaye betwene: & cafte it in a pytte where the pyke vfyth. And this is the befte & most furest crafte of takynge the pyke.

Another manere takynge of hym is.

Take a froffhe & put & put it on your hoke at the necke betwene the fkynne & the body on ye backe half & put on a flote a yerde therfro: & cafte it where the pyke hauntyth & ye shall haue hym. Another manere. Take the same bayte & put it in asa fetida & cast it in the water wyth a corde & a corke: & ye shall not sayll of hym. And yf ye lyst to haue a good sporte: thenne tye the corde to a gose softe: & ye shall se god halynge whether the gose or the pyke shall haue the better.

Now ye wote well with what baytes & how ye shall angle to euery manere sysshe. Now I wol tell you ye shall kepe & sede your quycke baytes. Ye shall kepe & sede them all in general: but euery manere by hymself with suche thyng in and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they ben quycke & newe they ben syne. But

when they ben in a flough or elles deed thenne ben they nought. Oute of thyfe ben excepted thre brodes: that is to wyte of hornettys: humblybees & waspys, whom ye fhall take in brede & after dyppe theyr heedes in blode & lete theym drye. Also except maggotes: whyche whan thei ben bredde grete wyth theyr naturell fedynge, ve fhall fede theym ferthermore wyth fhepes talow & wyth a cake made of floure & hony: thenne woll they be more grete. And whan ye haue clenfyd theym wyth forde in a bagge of blanket, kepte hote vnder your gowne or other warm thyng two howres or thre, then ben they best & redy to angyl wyth. And of the froffhe kytte ye legge by the knee: of the grefhop, the legges and wynges by the body.

Thyse ben baytes made to last all the yere.

Fyrste been floure & lene fless he of the hepis of a cony or of a catte: virgyn wexe & sheppys talowe: & braye theym in a morter: and thenne tempre it at the fyre wyth a lytyll purysyed hony: and so make it vp in lyttyll ballys, & bayte therwyth your hokys after theyr quantyte: & this a good bayte for al manere fresshe fysshe.

Another. Take the feuet of a fhepe & chefe in lyke quantyte: & braye theim togider longe in a mortere: and take thenne floure & tempre it therwyth: and after that alaye it wyth hony & make ballys thereof: and that is for the barbyll in efpecyall.

Another for darfe & roche & bleke: take whete & fethe it well & thenne put it in blood all a day: and a nyghte: & it is a good bayte.

For baytes for grete fyffhe, kepe especyally this rule: whan ye haue take a grete fyfshe: vndo the mawe: & what ye fynde therein, make that your bayte: for it is beste.

Thyse ben the xij flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to ye trought & grayllyng: and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell.

### ¶ Marche.

The donne flye. The body of the donne woll & the wyngis of the pertyche. A nother doone flye: the body of blacke woll: the wynges of the blackyft drake: and the jay vnder the wynge & vnder the tayll.

## ¶ Apryll.

¶ The ftone flye: the body of blacke wull: & yelowe vnder the wynge & vnder the tayle & the wynges of the drake. In

the begynnynge of Maye, a good flye, the body of roddyd wull & lappid abowte wyth blacke fylke: the wynges of the drake & of the redde capons hakyll.

# ¶ May.

¶ The yelowe flye; the body of yelow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyl yelowe. The blacke louper: the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herte of ye pecock tayll, & the wynges of ye red capon, wt a blewe heed.

#### ¶ June.

¶ The donne cutte: the body of black wull & a yelow lyfte after eyther fyde: the wynges of the bofarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye: the body of dofke wull, the wynges of the blackeft mayle of the wylde drake.

The taudy flye at Saynt Wyllyams daye:

the body of taudy wull & the wynges contrary eyther ayenft other of the whitest mayle of ye wylde drake.

## ¶ Juyll.

¶ The waspe flye: the body of blacke wull & lappid abowte w<sup>t</sup> yelow threde: the wynges of the bosarde. The shell flye at faynt Thomas daye: the body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the pecoks tayll: wynges of the bosarde.

# ¶ August.

¶ The drake flye: the body of blacke wull: & lappyd abowte wyth blacke fylke: wynges of the mayll of the blacke drake, wyth a blacke heed.

¶ Thyse figures are put here in ensample of your hoke.\*

 $\P$  Here followyth the order made to all

<sup>\* [</sup>Note,—This plate I could not find,—Am. Editor.]

those whiche shall have the vnderstondynge of the forsayd treatyse & vse it for theyr pleasures.

Ye that can angle & take fyffhe to your pleafures as this forfayd treatyfe techyth & fhewyth you: I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ve fyffhe not in noo poore mannes feuerall water: as his ponde: ftewe: or other necessary thynges to kepe fysshe in, wythout his lycence & good wyll. ¶ Nor that ye vfe not to breke noo mannys gynnys lyenge in theyr weares & in other places due vnto theym. Ne to take the fyffhe awaye that is taken in theym. For after a fyffhe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters: or elfe in fuche waters as he herith, it is his owne proper goodes: and yf ye take it awaye, ye robbe hym: whyche is a ryght

fhamefull dede to ony noble man to do yt that thevys & brybours done: whyche are punyffhed for theyr evyll dedes by the necke & otherwyfe whan they maye be aspyed & taken. And also yf ye doo in lyke manere as this treatyfe flewyth you: ye fhall haue no nede to take of other menys: whiles ye fhal haue ynough of your owne takynge yf ye lyfte to labour therfore; whyche shall be to you a very pleasure to se the fayr bryght shynynge fcalyd fyffhes dyfeeyved by your crafty meanes & drawn vpon londe. ¶ Alfo that ye breke noo mannys heggys in goynge abowte your dysportes: ne opyn noo mannes gates but that ye flytte theym agayn. ¶ Alfo ye fhall not vse this forfayd crafty dysporte for no covetysenes to thencreafynge & fparynge of your money oonly: but pryncypally for your folace, &

to cause the helthe of your body, and specyally of youre soule. For whan ye purpoos to goo on your dysportes in sysshynge, ye woll not desyre gretly many persones wyth you, whyche myghte lette you of your game. And thenne ye maye serue God devowtly in sayenge affectuously your custumable prayer. And thus doynge ye shall eschewe & voyde many vices, as idylness, whyche is pryncypall cause to enduce man to many other vyces, as it is ryght well knowen.

¶ Alfo ye fhall not be rauenous in takyng of your fayd game as to moche at one tyme: whiche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery poynt as this prefent treatyfe fhewyth you in euery poynt: whyche lyghtly be occafyon to dyftroye your owne dyfporte & other mennys alfo. As whan ye haue fuffycyent mefe ye

fholde coveyte nomore as at that tyme. ¶ Alfo ye fhall befye yourselfe to nourysh the game in all that ye maye: & to deftroye all such thynges as ben devourers of it. ¶ And all those that done after this rule shall haue the bleffynge of God & saynt Petyr: whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte.

¶ And for by cause that the present treatyse sholde not come to ye hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were empryntyd allone by itself & put in a lytyll plaunslet, therfore I haue compylyd it in a grete volume of dyverse bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men to the extent that the forsayd persones whyche sholde haue but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysport of sysshynge shold not by this meane utterly destroye it.

GLOSSARY.



### GLOSSARY.

above aboue, abrode, broad, flat aege, age affectuoufly, effectively al, all alayd, annealed alaye, temper alym, alum anvil anuelde, harmony armony, afa fetida, asafœtida aspyed, espied tried affayed, auayllyth, availeth always aye, ayenst, opposite air ayre, barbyll, barbel

baytys,	baits
beere,	bear
ben,	be, <b>ar</b> e
bene,	bean
berde,	beard
befye,	busy
beten,	beaten
bethe,	dry
bi,	be.
bleke,	bleak
blewe,	blue
blode,	blood
blouyth,	bloweth
bobbe,	worm
bokys,	books
bofarde,	buzzard
brede,	breed: broad
breede,	bread
brenne,	burn

pin

broche,

brodes, broderer's. broune, brybours, brydgys, byforn, byghte, byneth, byrde, bytyth, caryd, caufer chafyth, cheryes, chefe, cheuen, cheuyn. choyfe,

clam,

clennest,

broads broiderer's brown beggars bridges before bend beneath bird biteth carried cautious chaseth cherries cheese chub chub choice clamp neatest

clyft, cleft

cockfhotecorde, cord of a bird net

comborous, awkward

comyn, coming; common

comyngly, commonly coporofe, copperas

cotes, coots couert, covert

covetyfnes, covetousness

creket, cricket croppe, rod

customary customary

darfe, dace dediffhe, deadish deed, dead

delyte, delight departe, separate

derke, dark

deuouryth, devoureth deyntous, dainty

donne, dun

dorne, stickleback

dofke, dusk doune, dowble, double

dowteles, doubtless

draughte, drawing drede, dread

drefet,. dressed

dubbe, artificial fly

duchys, duchess' dyche, ditch

dyete, diet

dyscretion discretion

dyscryue, describe dyseeyved, deceived

dyspleysaunce, displeasure

dysportes, displeasure

dyffyable, digestible

dyuers, divers

eche,	each
egre,	éager
elles,	else
enarmyd,	armed
euer,	ever
eueryche,	each
euyn,	even
euyll,	evil
fadom,	fathom
fastynd,	fastened
faukener,	falconer
Febres,	fevers
ferre,	far
feruente,	fervent
fete,	feet
fetely,	neatly
fiffe,	fish
fletynge,	floating
flonder,	flounder
flotys,	floats

flourish floure, flourishing flourynge, folowyth, follows fote, foot foulis, fowls fowling foulynge, frighten fraye, frense. frensy, fits frette, bind, froffhys frogs froffyhs, p. 76, read froffhys fyrste, first fyffhe, fish gamys, games good god, gudgeon gogyn, gogen, goods goodys, goon, gone gofe, goose

grauell,

gravel

griefs greffes, grievous greous, greshop, grasshopper grete, great mishaps grues, gins, snares gynnes, hakyll, hackle halynge, pulling hamour, hammer hapyth, happeneth tackle harnays, hafyll, hazel haue, have heed, head heele, heal heere, here, hair, hear heering, herring heerons, herons hegge hogge, hedge-hog

hips

hepis,

hereth, heareth herith, inherits herle, twist heart's hertys, haired heryd, hete. heat hethy, marshy heuey, heavy

hoke, hokis, hook, hooks

hole, whole

holfom, wholesome honde, hand, hound

hopis, hoops
hornys, horns
hote, hot
hou, how

houe, have had houndys, hounds hyllys, hills him: it

iuce, juice iuftly, exactly juniper jenypre, kele, cool knoue, know tie knytte, kytte, kitte, cut lakes lakys, lappid, lapped laffe, last tin-plate, brass laton, leche, doctor

leche, doctor
lede, lead,
lenger, longer
lengefth, longest
lepys, lepyth, leaps
lerne, learn

lese, lose lete, let

lette, hinder

leue, leave leuys, leaves leyf, leaf 100, lo loke, look londe, land loof, loaf loue, love

louper, looper-moth lufte, pleasure lynkys, links lynys, lines

lyppes, lips

lyfte, wish; list

lyttell, little

maggdes, maggots
magre, disgust
makyth, makes
malencoly, melancholy

mannys, menys, men's

maure, moor mayle, outer feathers mayster, master meane, means medeler, medlar meede, meadow meats meetes, minnow menow, menew, mefe, mess moche, much mochenes, size month monett, moneth, moo, more moryffhe, marshy myddis, midst Myghelmas, Michaelmas myghte, might mill mylle, myn, my miry myry,

myffedynge, misfeeding

ne, nor

nedlys, needles nedyth, needs neuer, never

nou, now

noyous, annoying

nyghe, near nyppe, nip o, on

of, off, of

oke, oak once

ony, any ordeyne, order

oryent, east

ofmonde, a fern, or the starch from it

ofe, ooze ofyer, osier

other, either, (sometimes)

over; upper ouer, outrageo, outrageous ouyn, oven paast, paste parablys, parables partyes, parts pieces pecys, pellets pellettys, quill penne, confined pennyd, pensiveness penfyfneffe, pertyche, partridge pefe, pea pamphlet plaunflet, pleafaunce, pleasure plube, plumbe, lead sinker plumbid, weighted poles, pools potell, two quarts

preuy,

privately

prouerbe, proverb prouff, proof

prouffytable, profitable prouyd, proved pryckyd, pricked

pynfons, pincers pylmeer, pismire

pythe, pith pytte, pit

quarell, square-head needle

quafy, queasy quycke, alive

rauenous, ravenous redynesse, rejoice

renne, run

reuarde, reward roche, roach roddyd, beaten

ruffe, p. 56, read ruffe, a kind of perch.

ryefe, ryfe, rise; raise rivers ryuers, salmon famon, fauoure, savour fauynge, saving fcume, scum fe, see femy, full of seams ferue, serve feruyth, serveth seethe fethe, feuenth, seventh feuerall, private, feuet. suet shave fhaue, fheppys, shepes, sheep's should fholde, shoot fhote, shines fhynith,

fhytte,

shut

fmothe, smoythe,	smooth
fmyte,	strike
fodaynly,	suddenly
fomdeale,	somewhat
fomer,	summer
fonny,	sunny
forde,	sod
foryly,	sorrily
fote,	soot
fouerayn,	sovereign
foukyeth,	seeketh
fowfe,	pickle
fpedyth,	speedeth
fpyryte,	spirit
ftange,	pole
fangyn,	stanchion
ftewe,	pool
ftonys,	stones
ftraue,	straw
ftreyghte, streyte,	straight

ftreyne, strain
ftyre, stir
fubtyll, sly
furbat, broken down

furfette, surfeit sustained fuymmyth, swims fwetynge, sweating fyth, certainly fyxte, sixth

tapre, taper taudy, white-dressed

taylle, tail

techyth, teacheth thende, the end

thencreasynge, the increase theym, thym, them theyvs. thieves

thevys, thieves thorugh, thrugh, through

thouer, the upper

thre, three threde, thread thride, thrice thrice

thyncarnacon, the incarnation

thyfe, this, these togyder, togyd, together

tongys, tongs
torde, turd
torne, turn
toftyd, toasted

traueyle, travail, labor

trought, trout
tuys, twice
tuytch, worm
twelue, twelve
twynyd, twisted
uythin, within
vertgrees, verdigris

vi, vy, six

vnder,

Vnderstonde, vndoynge,

vnto,

.....

voyde,

vp, vpon,

víe,

vfyth,

vyfe, waar,

waxing,

wedder, wedyr,

wedys,

wegge, weke,

wenyth,

wete, weete,

wexe,

whan,

under

understand

undoing

unto

useless, avoid

up

upon

use

frequents

vise

beware

growing

weather

weeds

wedge weak

thinks

wet

grow

when

whose whoos, whyrlinge, whirling whyftelyth, whistles wold, would will; wool woll,

woode, to steep in wood ashes

wood fatte, wood-ash-vat

wote, knows wrestė, rest w<sup>t</sup>, with wull, wool wylowe, willow wings wynges,

wyte, wit; know

ye, the

yerde, yard; shank

yere, year give yeve, gives yevyth, if yf,

ylyke, alike
ynough, enough
yonge, young
yreu, p. 59, read yren
yren, yron, iron

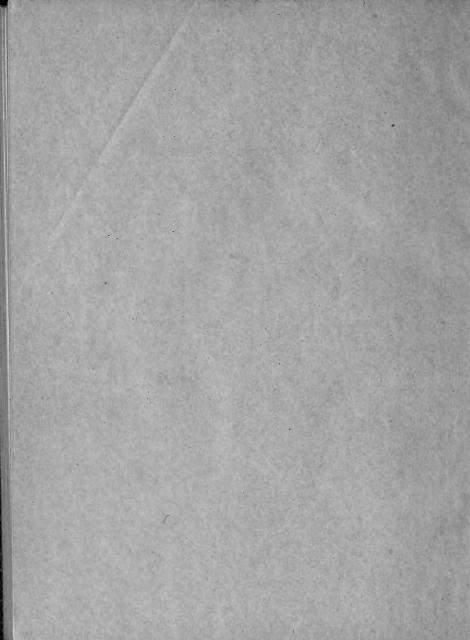


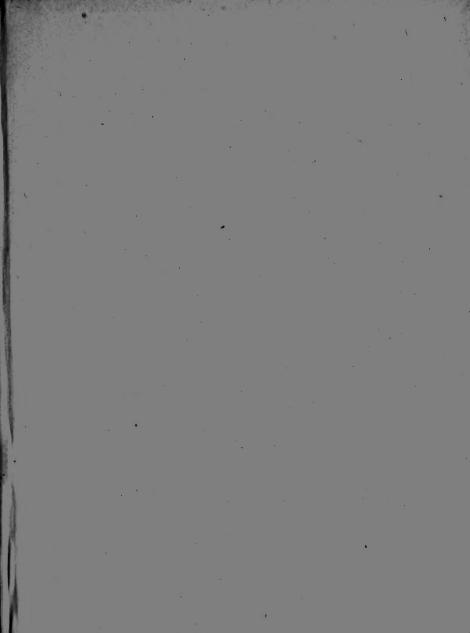












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